

A NEW SCAPOSE DRABA FROM UTAH

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Among the plants collected by the authors in the southwestern United States during the summer of 1930 is a *Draba* which, upon further study, seems to warrant specific recognition. It is described as follows:

*Draba subalpina*¹ Goodman and Hitchcock, n. sp. Caespitose perennial, the leaves forming rosettes; leaves linear-oblongate, entire, obtuse, 6–11 mm. long, midvein apparent, glabrous except for the setose-ciliate simple hairs on the margins; scapes solitary or few, glabrous, 4–6 cm. tall; fruiting inflorescence a lax raceme; pedicels ascending, 4–8 mm. long; siliques ovate to oblong-ovate, flattened, glabrous, 4–7 mm. long, 3–3.5 mm. broad, style 0.7 mm. long; ovary 6–8-ovuled; flowers unknown.—Utah: meadowland, Cedar Breaks, 3,000 m. alt., July 18, 1930, *Goodman & Hitchcock 1622* (Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb., TYPE); Cedar Breaks, July 17, 1922, *M. E. Jones* (Pomona Coll. Herb. No. 117158).

The nearest relative of this species probably is *Draba oreibata* Macbride & Payson, the type of which was collected in central Idaho. *D. subalpina* differs from Macbride and Payson's plant in the larger leaves and in the broader, ovate instead of elliptic siliques. A technical and anatomical difference between the two

¹ *Draba subalpina* Goodman et Hitchcock, sp. nov. Planta perennans caespitosa; foliis 6–11 mm. longis, rosulatis lineari-oblongatis, obtusis, integris, utrinque glabris, marginibus setoso-ciliatis, pilis simplicibus; scapis fructiferis 4–6 cm. altis, glabris, solitariis vel paucis; racemis laxis; pedicellis 4–8 mm. longis, ascendentibus; siliquis 4–7 mm. longis, 3–3.5 mm. latis, ovatis vel oblongo-ovatis, compressis, glabris, stylo 0.7 mm. longo; ovario 6–8-ovulato; floribus non visis.—Utah: meadowland, Cedar Breaks, 3,000 m. alt., July 18, 1930, *Goodman & Hitchcock 1622* (Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb., TYPE); Cedar Breaks, July 17, 1922, *M. E. Jones* (Pomona Coll. Herb. No. 117158).

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species is to be found in the outline of the cells of the septum. In *D. oreibata*, as well as in *D. cyclomorpha* and *D. Lemmonii*, these cells are relatively small and in the first mentioned are irregular in outline, more or less straight-sided, and not more than twice so long as broad. In *D. subalpina* the cells of the septum are large, deeply tortuous in outline, and more than three times as long as broad.

Goodman and Hitchcock's No. 1622 was distributed as "*Draba Lemmonii* Wats." under which name it may be found in herbaria.